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25X1A

SECRET

-2-

5. Lt. Colonel Octavio Saenz Guerrero, who is stationed at the Army General Staff, recently spoke with Anze Jimenez, and turned over to him the names of certain Army officers for enrollment in the FSB. Lt. Col. Saenz Guerrero was separated from the Army after the 21 July 1946 revolution, because he was considered a member of the MNR. He was reinstated in the Army after the April 1952 revolution. However, he joined the FSB in June 1952, when he realized that MNR policies were taking a leftward trend injurious to the Army.
6. Major Rene Barrientos, Commander of the Air Base in Cochabamba, returned to La Paz from Cochabamba on 16 September 1952. While in Cochabamba, he conferred with FSB leaders there and reported on conditions in La Paz. He returned to his base on the afternoon of the 16th. He informed FSB members in La Paz that he has organized a powerful military and civilian FSB block in Cochabamba.
7. Mario Espinoza went to Cochabamba, FSB stronghold, with instructions for the FSB Secretary General there. He carried orders in sealed envelopes from the La Paz FSB High Command addressed to various party leaders. He also carried a letter addressed to Demetrio Canelas, editor and publisher of El Tiempo. These orders concerned FSB resistance to governmental persecution: if FSB members are bothered by the government, the FSB is to organize manifestations and create a difficult situation for the government.

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1. Comment. See for information on the activities of the FSB in August 1952. This report gives a picture of FSB efforts to enlist Army support.

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